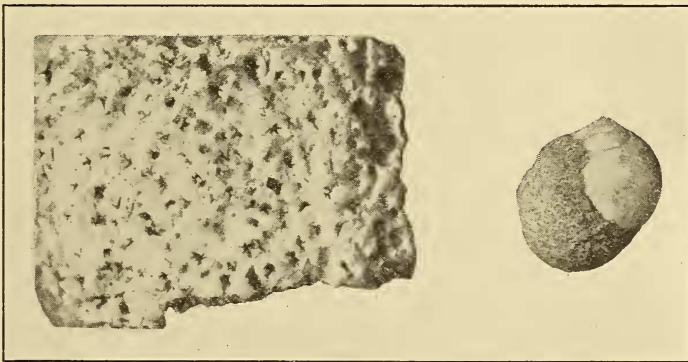


PALEONTOLOGY.—*A new species of Hydrocorallinae from the Pleistocene of New Jersey.*<sup>1</sup> HORACE G. RICHARDS, University of Pennsylvania. (Communicated by C. E. McCLUNG.)

While holding a Harrison Fellowship at the University of Pennsylvania (1929–30, 1930–31), I was able to do considerable collecting in the Pleistocene deposits of New Jersey. In carrying on this work I was greatly aided by a grant from the University of Pennsylvania chapter of the Society of Sigma Xi. A complete report upon this material is forthcoming. Among this material were some very worn specimens of Hydrocorallinae (Hydrozoa) which represent a new species. Most of the material upon which the forthcoming report is based was obtained from fill from hydraulic dredging usually pumped from 30 to 55 feet below the bottom of thorofares and inlets lying back of the coastal islands of New Jersey. A large part of the material thus obtained was fossil and has been referred to the Cape May Formation which underlies these coastal islands.

*Description.* Polyparium encrusting on shells of gastropod mollusks; the incrustation is of one or more layers and is usually about 1 mm. or less in thickness. As far as can be observed the shell is not absorbed by the coral. On the surface at irregular intervals are distributed thick-lipped pores, the mouths of which are irregularly stellate; pseudo-septa are well marked and are usually about six in number, although variations from four to seven have been noted. The pores are not elevated above the surface of the colony; the opening between the septa is often very narrow. The average diameter of these stellate pores is 0.2 mm.

No other sets of pores can be clearly observed, although faint indications of other pores, probably round and larger than the stellate pores, can be



*Milleaster interglacialis* n. sp. Fig. 1.—Type, magnified 8 times. Fig. 2.—Paratype, natural size.

<sup>1</sup> Received December 12, 1932.

seen on a portion of the type specimen. All the material collected is very worn, and it is therefore impossible to describe the species more fully and to ascertain the relationship of the form. It resembles *Milleaster incrustans* Ulrich<sup>2</sup> from the Miocene of Maryland in general appearance and in the structure of the stellate pores and pseudo-septa, but differs from it in having fewer pores and in not having them elevated; it also differs from the Miocene form in the absence (or inconspicuousness) of two other sets of pores. In *M. incrustans* there is a set of pores, fewer in number than the stellate pores, which occupy the spaces between the stellate apertures; these are a little larger than the stellate pores and are irregular in shape. In the Miocene form there is also a set of very small pores scattered among the granules of the interspaces. It is possible that pores comparable to either or both of these sets were present in the New Jersey specimens, but are not visible because of the worn condition of the material.

Ulrich places another Miocene species tentatively in the genus *Milleaster*. *Milleaster* (?) *subramosus* Ulrich<sup>3</sup> also from Maryland consists of a series of stellate pores somewhat resembling those of *M. incrustans*. The larger of the sets of non-septate pores has not been observed, but the smaller set is well represented. As the main argument for placing this form in the genus *Milleaster*, Ulrich relies on the presence of the septate pores. This same argument might be used for placing the Pleistocene species, *Milleaster* (?) *interglacialis* tentatively in that genus also.

*Type locality.* Two Mile Beach, Cape May County, New Jersey; material obtained from hydraulic fill pumped from 30–55 feet below the bottom of the thorofare back of the island. (Collector, Horace G. Richards.)

*Occurrence.* Cape May Formation. Two Mile Beach; Holliday Beach (Stone Harbor), New Jersey.

*Collection.* The type and two additional specimens have been presented to the United States National Museum (type, catalogue number 371911; additional specimens, 371912, 371913).

*Remarks.* The fauna of the Cape May Formation seems to indicate a milder climate than that prevailing on the New Jersey coast to-day. Because of this mild fauna and for stratigraphic reasons discussed at length in the forthcoming report, the formation has been dated as belonging to the last interglacial stage.

ZOOLOGY.—*A new amphipod of the genus Amphiporeia from Virginia.*<sup>1</sup> CLARENCE R. SHOEMAKER, U. S. National Museum. (Communicated by M. J. RATHBUN.)

In the course of the survey of Chesapeake Bay by the United States Bureau of Fisheries in 1916 a number of amphipods were taken on the

<sup>2</sup> Maryland Geological Survey, Miocene (1904) p. 436.

<sup>3</sup> Loc. cit. p. 437.

<sup>1</sup> Published by permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Received January 12, 1933.